

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE KNAFF & CO.  
 Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.  
 George L. Allen, Vice President.  
 W. B. Carr, Secretary.  
 Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.  
 (REPUBLIC BUILDING)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
 DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS A WEEK.  
 By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.  
 One year, \$3.00  
 Six months, \$1.80  
 Three months, \$1.00  
 Any three days, except Sunday, one year, \$3.00  
 Sunday, with Magazine, one year, \$3.00  
 Special Mail Edition, Sunday, \$1.00  
 Sunday Magazine, \$1.00  
 BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.  
 Per week, daily and Sunday, 10 cents  
 TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.  
 Published Monday and Thursday—One year, \$1.00  
 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.  
 47 Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.  
 Entered at the Post Office in St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter, May 1, 1879.  
 DOMESTIC POSTAGE PER COPY.  
 Eight, ten and twelve pages, one cent  
 Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages, two cents  
 Twenty-two and twenty-eight pages, three cents  
 Thirty pages, four cents

Telephone Numbers.  
 Bel. 1111, Kinloch 1111  
 Counting Room—Main 2018  
 Editorial Reception Room—Main 1111

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.  
 Vol. 32, No. 217

## JANUARY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	81,470	17	73,880
2	76,140	18	73,990
3	75,780	19	78,840
4	74,860	20 Sunday	90,790
5	80,150	21	73,470
6 Sunday	90,735	22	74,780
7	73,820	23	74,060
8	74,680	24	73,910
9	74,320	25	73,910
10	73,400	26	77,970
11	74,120	27 Sunday	92,840
12	76,880	28	74,070
13 Sunday	93,345	29	74,240
14	74,090	30	74,190
15	75,250	31	74,690
16	73,460		

Total for the month, 2,397,380

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 8,748

Net number distributed, 2,388,632

Average daily distribution, 74,439

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of January was 10.58 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of January, 1901.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

## ONE OF HIS ANTICS.

Mayor Ziegenhain's action on the World's Fair bond ordinance was like him—a volume could not say more.

He knew, or could easily have known, beforehand the points in the bill to which he objected. He might, after the vote in the Municipal Assembly, have shown an active interest in conferring with the World's Fair leaders and reaching an arrangement. Instead, he dodged. The citizens who were conducting the home end of the enterprise were compelled to bear all available pressure upon the inertia of his public spirit.

In his usual clumsy and foolish way he was trying to play personal politics. He was indifferent to the fate of the World's Fair, but busy with the chance of forcing concessions from the apprehensions of volunteer public servants who considered themselves responsible to their colleagues in Washington.

It is a dismal picture, but in sixty days we shall have a brighter prospect in municipal administration.

## ANOTHER RECORD MADE.

Another month of business in St. Louis has closed with bank clearances the largest in the history of the city.

By the report of the Clearing-House Association, the clearings for last month were \$179,819,675. The clearings for January, 1900, were \$145,328,066, making a gain of business for the first month of this year over the previous year of \$33,491,570.

Equally gratifying is the fact that the clearings for December, 1900, \$163,898,698, were the largest up to that time. Last month's record overtopped December's by \$15,432,977.

These figures are not unexpected. They are not the result of any temporary excitement in financial circles. No one thing made such a volume of business possible. On the contrary, the activity of the merchants and manufacturers has made such a showing inevitable. The natural growth of all St. Louis industries is responsible for such magnificent clearings.

Equally as gratifying is the fact that there is no reason why the month of February should not also be a record-breaker. St. Louis has established a habit of breaking records and nothing should intervene to prevent such an onward march of prosperity.

## ALL MUST WORK TOGETHER.

It is now reasonable to hope that the World's Fair bill, accompanied with proof that St. Louis has fulfilled all the obligations imposed by the terms of that measure, will be promptly taken up and passed by the National Congress, thus making possible the prosecution of World's Fair work under the direction of a permanent organization.

The delay caused by Mayor Ziegenhain's refusal to sign the bond ordinance on the day of its passage by the Municipal Assembly, while unnecessary, does not imperil the World's Fair bill's chance of passage. The Mayor has finally signed the ordinance, and, never in the remotest degree in danger of loss through the operation of the ordinance as passed on Wednesday last, the city is now made doubly secure under a million-dollar guarantee against loss, signed without the slightest hesitation by the responsible citizens determined upon World's Fair success. This would seem, happily, to complete the municipality's participation in the work necessary to commend the World's Fair bill to Congress.

The passage of the World's Fair bill, which is contentedly content upon existing conditions, should bring about a tremendously increased activity in World's Fair work on a basis of gratifying soundness. It is to be earnestly desired that this stage of the vast undertaking shall be reached without further delay.

unnecessary delay. The task confronting the leaders of the movement is of the greatest magnitude. The men pledged to its performance are working diligently and loyally for the glory and prosperity of St. Louis. They should receive the heartiest support from the people of the community to be benefited.

## RELY ON DEMOCRACY.

It should certainly be apparent to all observant citizens of St. Louis today that it is worse than useless to look to local Republicanism for anything but obstructive tactics in movements for the progress and development of St. Louis and the welfare of its people.

The Democratic party in this city, now concentrating on Mr. Rolla Wells as its candidate for the Mayoralty in the spring elections, and preparing to conduct a vigorous campaign for municipal reform, offers the only hope for good government in the place of ring misrule. The fact of the earnestness of the local Democracy in this direction becomes daily more evident. The fact of a Republican determination for continued gang rule and a wrecker's policy is made equally plain day by day.

In the November elections that independent element of St. Louis citizenship which desires good government supported a Democratic ticket nominated on a good-government basis. With the additional strength thus gained the entire Democratic ticket was elected. The lesson of this incident was too obvious to be lost. The local Democratic organization, despite some ill-considered objections within its own ranks at the first, is undoubtedly resolved upon a wise line of action which shall retain its support this independent vote for good government.

It seems reasonably certain at the present time that St. Louis Democrats will nominate a clean and able municipal ticket, headed by Mr. Wells, which will deserve the vote of every St. Louisian who desires municipal reform. This action will constitute faithful public service on the part of the local Democracy. It will also mean victory in the April elections. The campaign lines are now being drawn promise to array St. Louis Democracy and the friends of good government against Ziegenhainism and the gang which stands for machine misrule.

## DUTY AND DISTINCTION.

These St. Louisians who promptly put aside private considerations and signify their willingness to be candidates for local office on a good-government platform will deserve the gratitude of a community which is in sore need of good government.

Such action on the part of clean, honest and trained business men who have heretofore taken no very active part in politics will, as a matter of course, entail some sacrifice of time and thought hitherto devoted to their own private affairs. The performance of duty, however, always entails some sacrifice. In the present instance the importance and pressing nature of the duty is far in excess of the sacrifice that may be demanded.

It is imperative that the Democratic ticket for the spring elections be beyond all question a ticket that stands for good government. The nominees of the Democratic city convention to be held February 12 should be the best and strongest men available, citizens of established reputation for integrity, ability and faithfulness to any trust which they undertake. Representative men to whom nominations may be tendered on this basis ought to be proud to accept, keenly appreciating the compliment conveyed in such a choice.

A Democratic ticket nominated along these lines will be victorious at the polls on April 2 next. The consequent administration of the city's affairs by competent and honest men will be a distinguished administration, memorable for its beneficent results. It will be a great honor to have served in such an administration. These truths should impress themselves upon the minds of men whose duty in this crisis is too plain to be ignored for selfish reasons.

## ABATE THE SMOKE.

Action taken by the St. Louis Smoke Abatement Association looking toward the passage of laws by the Legislature which will effectively rid the city of the cloud of smoke now tolerated is worthy of the support of all citizens.

By the terms of a proposed bill which the association will submit to the Legislature, the discharge of dense smoke from any chimney is made a misdemeanor, subject to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each day the nuisance is permitted.

With the large buildings and factories all having engines and furnaces that emit the blackest smoke, coal can generate, some portions of the city have been made undesirable for living. Every kind of the wind serves to develop a new kind of dirt atmosphere.

With the present number of improved appliances for consuming smoke, no chimney should discharge an excessive amount of soot. No law should favor the man who refuses to use the up-to-date methods for smoke consumption. Any help that the Legislature can give St. Louis in the passage of laws tending to make a clearer atmosphere will be appreciated by every lover of municipal cleanliness.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Perhaps no work in which the United States Government has engaged of late years has aroused that general and far-reaching enthusiasm that has followed the establishment of rural free delivery routes. Evidence is given in the last annual report of the Postmaster General.

Rural free delivery was permanently established in this country three years ago. July 1, 1899, 391 routes were in operation. By November 1, 1900, the number had increased to 2,551, distributed in forty-four States and Territories and serving 1,801,524 people. It is estimated that by the end of June the service will have been extended so that 3,500,000 people will be served.

People in the cities and towns to the number of 31,000,000 are served by free delivery. By the extension of the service the Postmaster General believes that 21,000,000 additional patrons can be served in the country. When this is done, it is thought that the cost will be near \$20,555,000, but that, by the discontinuing of star routes and existing offices and the incident increase of receipts, a saving of \$13,782,000 will be made. The current appropriation for rural free delivery is \$1,750,000. The recommendation is to increase to \$3,500,000 in view of the fact that there are at present 2,158 petitions for new routes on file.

While rural free delivery is of such recent introduction in the United States, England has had it for over half a century. France has had it even longer. Germany, Belgium and other European countries also enjoy the benefits of the service. It seems strange that the United States should be backward in developing this excellent feature of postal service.

For the number who enervate against rural postal service is few. Some shopkeepers in the small towns are opposed to it, but the temporary losses which they suffer are nothing when weighed against the benefits to the thousands of patrons. Besides putting farmers in closer and more intimate touch with each other, it promotes good roads, as the Government has laid down the rule that no proposed route shall be established until the roads are in first-class shape. Farm values have been augmented and by the closer communication which free delivery permits with the outside world, the exodus from the farms has been turned back in some measure. If this last advantage of the service were the only benefit, the money required to carry on the work would not be wasted.

## MUST BE DEFEATED.

All that an aroused public sentiment can do should be done to prevent the passage of the Collins-Holland School Board bill by the Missouri State Senate.

Democrats in the State Senate cannot afford to place upon their party the odium inseparable from favorable action on this evil measure. The local sentiment of a Senate vote to again surrender the public schools of St. Louis into the hands of political gangsters and spoils-men will mean tremendous injury to the party in this city.

It will be a well-founded resentment, inasmuch as there is no excuse for a course so antagonistic to the best interests of the public schools.

The demand of the people of St. Louis that the schools be allowed to continue under their present wise and beneficent administration is known to the members of the State Senate. It is equally well known that the only element advocating a return to the old system of district school directors is the element which profited by that system in the past, at the expense of the people and of the schools. The issue is clearly an issue between the friends and the enemies of the public schools of St. Louis. It is the solemn duty of State legislators to protect the public schools from spoliation at the hands of political ringsters.

The Missouri State Senate is on trial in this matter of the Collins-Holland School Board bill. The Democratic party is on trial as well. The passage of a measure so disastrous in its certain effects on the public school system in St. Louis will be a sin calling for the certain and stern punishment of those guilty of its commission. Can the Democratic majority in the State Senate afford to accept the responsibility for this sin?

## GALVESTON'S PLUCK.

There seems to be a very practical wisdom in the plans now being put into execution to enable the city of Galveston to speedily recover from the effects of the disaster of last summer and to provide against a possible recurrence of such disaster.

The bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, granting to Galveston a new city charter which gives to the Governor of the State the right to appoint a commission of five citizens who shall be authorized to refund the present indebtedness of the city and to issue additional bonds for the purpose of raising the city above the overflow line, is plainly an urgent necessity of the situation. It will doubtless be promptly passed by the State Legislature.

In the movement for recovery from appalling devastation, which will thus be put under way, the plucky city of Galveston will unquestionably receive the support and sympathy of the entire Union. The task before its citizens is a mighty one, but is far from being an impossible task. The courage and undaunted enterprise of the men of Galveston, backed by the willing co-operation of the country at large, will be more than equal to its performance.

On February 12, from present indications, the local Democracy will nominate a winning ticket which will mean the best municipal administration known in the history of St. Louis.

It is the duty of the best citizens to accept nomination for local office on a good-government platform. It will be their lasting distinction to serve the city when election follows nomination.

Shivering with dread of a maniac foot-pad now roaming the streets of night, Kansas City's "hot time in the old town" registers below zero on the municipal spit-thermometer.

Having scotched the Collins-Holland School Board bill in the Missouri House of Representatives, the next step is to kill it for good and all in the Missouri State Senate.

Local gangsters jubilantly proclaiming that the Commission for the Public Welfare is moribund are allowing the wish to become father to the thought.

Of course Congressman Joy can't afford to buy pianos for his constituents. A sweet-toned organ for himself is the best any statesman can afford.

Now that a permanent international Court of Arbitration has been organized, let's hope that quarreling nations will give it an excuse for being.

And now it's hurrah for the World's Fair of 1903 and a united St. Louis working for a greater glory and a new era of prosperity.

St. Louis's bank clearings for January were so large as to break all previous records—an appropriate showing for the World's Fair City.

The Final Perception.  
 When we look back to reopen a life's book,  
 'Tis in the simple human things 'twas found  
 Friendship, a sweetheart's love, a kiss, a kiss,  
 The joys that in sweet nature's ways abound.  
 And then the truth is plain to our eyes:  
 These human things, that to so much account  
 We have their good we chose to scorn,  
 For fame, wealth, power—the things that do not count.

REPLIES D. SANDERS.

## WORLD'S FAIR BILL BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

Illinois Requested to Appropriate \$250,000 for a State Exhibit at St. Louis Exposition.

## PROVIDES FOR A COMMISSION.

Measure Was Introduced by Representative Trautman—Curtis Unfolds a Plan to Better the Roads.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1.—Representative Trautman of St. Clair today introduced in the House a bill providing for the participation of Illinois in the St. Louis Exposition to be held in that city in 1903 in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase. The bill is almost an exact copy of the Pan-American bill, which Governor Yates has signed. It carries an appropriation of \$250,000, which is to be spent under the direction of seven commissioners, four Republicans and three Democrats, in the erection of a building and the installation of an exhibit representing the State's products, resources and arts. These are to be appointed within twenty days following the passage of the bill, and are to be in office on or before July 20. After the Fair is over the commissioners are to remove the buildings and turn into the Treasury the proceeds and excess. They are to receive no compensation. Their expenses while only duty connected with this undertaking are to be paid. The bill went to the Appropriations Committee.

## BILL TO CREATE NEW OFFICE.

The Senate did nothing today, but adjourned Monday evening.

In the House Mr. Curtis introduced a bill to create the office of State Engineer of Roads at a salary of \$5,000 per year. The bill also provides for the appointment of a Governor and hold his office for four years. He shall prepare and publish biennially at the expense of the State a complete detailed statement of all hard roads built, and under the provisions of the act during the two preceding years, together with any useful and valuable information he may obtain from other States or countries, and the art of road building and the effect of hard roads upon farm life and farm property.

He shall also have the duty to advise all road officers in the State relative to the construction and maintenance of hard roads. He shall hold at least one public meeting each year in each of the congressional districts of the State to give instructions in the construction of hard roads, and to receive requests in writing from any Highway Commissioner, in proper form, the State Engineer shall investigate the proposed improvement, and, if he finds it of sufficient public importance, he shall certify his approval. He shall also have the duty to prepare and publish a highway map of the State, and shall cause plans and specifications for the improvement of the same to be made, and shall estimate its cost.

The bill provides that all hard roads shall be at least 16 feet wide, unless there is some special reason for a greater width. When the estimated cost of the improvement of a road exceeds \$10,000, the State Engineer shall call a special meeting of the board of supervisors of the county in which the road is located, and shall cause a special election to be held in the county to vote upon the question. If the vote is favorable the board of supervisors shall pay the cost of the improvement. If the election fails to carry, the petitioners therefor shall pay the cost of the improvement. If the election fails to carry, the petitioners therefor shall pay the cost of the improvement.

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